

IMPACT AREA, KAMCHATKA PENINSULA, USSR

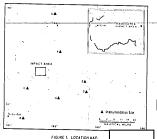
The Kamchatka Peninsula impact area (Figure 1), a barren and hilly region with elevations ranging from 200 to 800 feet above sea level, contains 80 craters/earth depressions and has seven instrumentation sites in its vicinity. This report locates the craters/earth depressions, discusses their relative age and size, and considers the direct line-of-sight possibilities from the instrumentation sites to the impact area (Figure 2).

25X1D

Craters/Earth Depressions

Clustered around the center of the impact area, 35 nautical miles south-southwest of Uka Airfield at-57-22-30N 161-43-00E, are 80 craters/earth depressions which were observed on photography of (Figures 3 - 7). Forty-four of these can be identified as

craters, the comparative ages and sizes of which are given in Tables 1 and 2. These listings indicate that the majority of the large- and medium-sized craters are of a recent age, while almost all of the old and less recent craters are small in size. The remaining 36 depressions, although con-



sidered to be probable craters, do not permit further analysis because of photographic limitations.

Table 1. Comparative Age of Craters (numbers are keyed to Figures 3 - 7)						
Recent (appear white in tone; no vegetation	Less recent (not as white in toke; definite indications) of vegetation)	Old (definite crater with depth but lip no longer distinct; heavily overgrown with vegetation)				
1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 19, 20, 24, 25, 29, 36, 87	2, 5, 7, 9, 21, 22, 28, 31-35, 39, 40, 42	11, 18, 23, 26, 27, 30, 38, 41, 43, 44				
otal raters: 19	15	10				

1, 6, 11-14, 37 2, 3, 8, 10, 18-20, 27

Initial photographic coverage of the impact area occurred in at which time no craters or earth depressions appeared to be present, although snow cover precluded detailed analysis; traces of a small sod landing strip were noted. The first crater was observed in the area on photography of the majority of the larger craters were noted in although snow cover again

*Although the Kanchutka Peninsula is volcanically active, the last erup-tion having sufficient force to burl large quantities of debris into the in-pact area took place in 1956.

precluded detailed analysis. Available photography does not permit a more specific chronological evaluation.

Line-of-Sight From Instrumentation Sites

Of the seven instrumentation sites referenced in MPIC/B-215/64, 1/ Sites B, C, F, and G appear to have a direct line-of-sight to the impact area, as indicated by the graphical representation of topography shown in Figure 2. Sites F and G, previously reported as probable because of snow cover, now appear as confirmed instrumentation sites. No new sites or other types of equipment were observed in or near the impact area

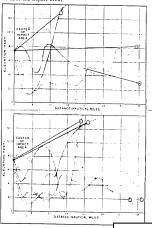
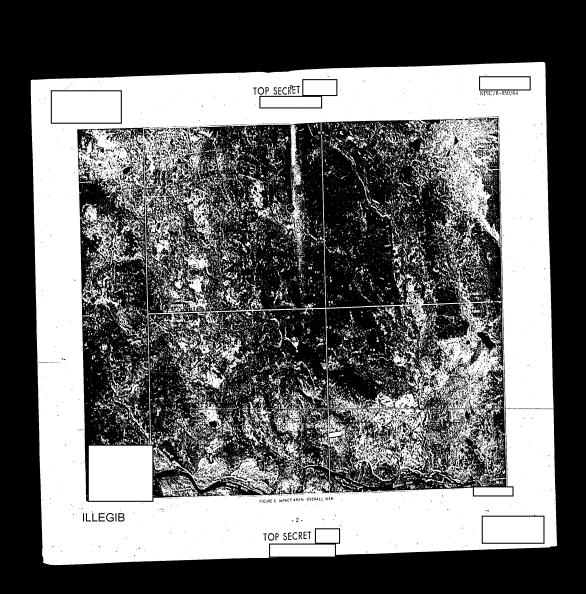


FIGURE 2. DIRECT LINE-OF-SIGHT FROM INSTRUMENTATION SITESTO IMPACTANCE

25X1D^{25X1D}

25X1D TOP SECRET



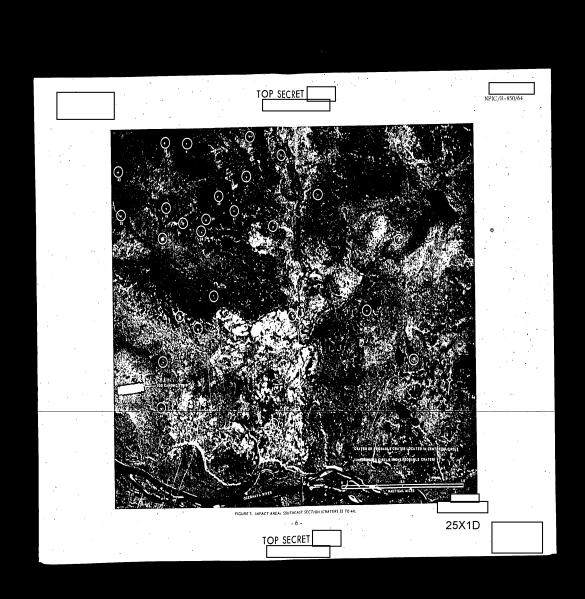
TOP SECRET

1/27C/76-1500/M

1/27C/76-15







							·		
	1		TOP SECRI				NPIC/R-850/64		
	• .		REFERE						
	2	5X1D PHOTOGRAPHY	. HEFERE	AV.na					
0		PHOTOGRAPHY			<u> </u>	1			
44									
	-								
	*. L	MAPS OR CHARTS	Chart, Series 200, Sheet 0132;24A, 1st	ed, Oct 58, scale 1:200,000 (SECRET					
		SAC, US Air Target	Chart, Series 200, Sheet 0132-19A, 1st Chart, Series 200, Sheet 0132-14HL, 2d	ed, May 50, scale 1:200,000 (SECRET) '	•	4		
			Chart, Series 200, Sheet 0132-11111, 25	-	C	. • '			
		DOCUMENTS 1. NPIC/R-215/64,	TTMTR Terminal Range Facilities, Ka	mchatka, USSR, Mar 64 [TOP SECRET		•			
		REQUIREMENT							
		NPIC PROJECT					•		
		NPIC PROJECT	Annual State of the Control of the						
		N-815/64							
		N-815/64							
		N-815/64							
		N-815/64							
		N-815/64							
		No15/01							
		Ne35/61							
		N-915/66							
		N-915/66							
		N-915/66	7						
		N-015/66	TOP SEC						